THE SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, the 10th March, 1925.

The Assembly met again in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at 11-30 of the clock, the Dewan presiding.

DEWAN: Before we proceed to the business of the day, I should like to say a few words in regard to the representation which was placed in my hands, at five o'clock last evening, by six members of this House. I will read the representation. This is what it says:

"Resolved :—

1. That this meeting of the members of the twenty-first session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly do place on record its strong protest against the invidious distinction shown in the matter of status between the members of the Legislative Council and those of the S. M. P. Assembly and also the insinuations and implications involved in the said distinction.

2. That this meeting emphatically asserts that the status of the S. M. P. A. members is second to that of no officer or non-official recognised by the Government and that the Government has acted most unjustly and illegally in reducing the status of the S M. P. A. members to that of the second grade officers in the matter of travelling allowance.

3. That this meeting requests the Government to modify the proceedings above referred to in such a way as to remove the invidious distinction between the members of the Legislative Council and those of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and the same be communicated to this House before the commencement of the session to-morrow.

4. This meeting further resolves that, if the Government is not pleased to modify the proceedings as desired above, the members of this session will feel it highly prejudicial to their self-respect to take part in this session any further.

5. Resolved further that a committee consisting of the President of this meeting Mr. Madhavan Karta, and Messrs. P. Padmanabhan Tampi, M. K. Abdur Rahiman Kutti, C. P. Mathen, V. Krishnasvami Aiyar and A. Govindan be requested to communicate the above resolution to the Dewan before the close of this day.

6. Resolved further that the President be authorised to send a copy of the resolutions to the Private Secretary to be placed before Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent."

Well, gentlemen, I will take up these resolutions part by part. The first part of the resolution says:

"That this meeting of the members of the twenty-first session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly do place on record its strong protest against the invidious distinction shown in the matter of status between the members of the Legislative Council and those of the S. M. P. Assembly and also the insinuations and implications involved in the said distinction."

In regard to that paragraph, all that I would say is that the statements made therein are absolutely incorrect. The Legislative Council is the older body of the two. For the past twenty years, this Assembly has been in existence; and ever since its creation, a distinction has been observed in regard to the rates of travelling allowance given to the members of the Legislative Council and to the members of this House. So, the statement that the distinction is invidious and that it involves insinuations and implications is groundless. There is no insinuation implied in it. As a matter of history, the rates of travelling allowance allowed to these two bodies have been different for the past twenty years. That is all that I have got to say in regard to that paragraph.

The next part of the resolution says :

"That this meeting emphatically asserts that the status of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly members is second to that of no officer or non official recognised by the Government and that the Government has acted most unjustly and illegally in reducing the status of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly members to that of second grade officers in the matter of travelling allowance."

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In regard to this, what I want to say is that there is no question of status at all involved in the matter. The Government do not propose to say, nor have they attempted at any time to say, which of these two bodies has the better status and which the lower. Government regard both these assemblies with respect and they pay the same amount of regard to the representations made both in the Legislative Council and in the Popular Assembly. At the same time, the constitutions of the two bodies, as you know, are entirely distinct and different. The Legislative Council is a statutory body with definite statutory functions, whereas the Assembly is a body which makes representations to Government. But that does not make the Popular Assembly lower in status than the Legislative Council. The question of status does not arise at all.

Then, as a matter of history again, what really happened is that, up to 1922, members of the Assembly were getting a daily allowance of Rs. 2 and a mileage of 8 chs. per mile. These are rates which, among officials, the Tahsildars and the Assistant Inspectors of Schools were getting. I do not mean to say that we need institute any comparison between officials and non-officials. But, there is this fact that the rates of travelling allowance drawn by the members of the Assembly up to 1922 were the same as the rates of T. A. drawn by the Tahsildars and the Assistant Inspectors of Schools, with this difference that the members of the Assembly were given double first class railway fare whereas the said officers were given only double second class railway fare. This is what I find in the Appendix to the Travancore Service Regulations. I base this observation entirely upon what I find in the Appendix to the Service Regulations. Up to 1922, as I said, the members of the Assembly were drawing a mileage of 8 chs. and daily allowance of Rs. 2. I remember, after I came here as Dewan, it was represented to me that the daily allowance and mileage were insufficient. In 1922, the Government also stopped giving the members of the Assembly free tiffin. Then I raised the daily allowance to Rs. 4 and the mileage to 14 chs. In other words, the rates were approximated to the rates given to officers of the rank of Division Assistants and District Superintendents of Police. Under the old rules, which have been superseded by the new rules, these were first class officers getting a daily allowance of Rs. 4, mileage at 14 chs. and double first class railway fare. But there was also a special class of officers above this class drawing a higher daily allowance of Rs. 5 and above. As I have already stated, ever since 1922, the members of the Assembly have been given Rs. 4 a day, mileage at the rate of 14 chs. and double first class railway fare like the first class officers under the old rules. Now the rules have been revised, both for the purpose of effecting economy and for the purpose of uniformity, and officers called first class officers before happen to be called second class officers now. This is only a change in the terminology, and while their daily allowance continues to be Rs. 4, the mileage is now put at 11 chs. and they get double second class railway fare. The same is the rate of travelling allowance given to the members of the Assembly also under the new rules. I am stating facts as they happened. That is the present position.

As for the reduction of the rates, it is true that the mileage has been reduced from 14 chs. to 11 chs. and the railway fare from double first class to double second class. Such reductions are not uncommon. They are not unknown elsewhere. I may tell you that, in the Madras University, the members of the Senate, who were getting first class railway fare and some allowances in addition, are now given only single second class railway fare. It was not our intention to place the members of the Assembly on a par with any official or set of officials. We took into consideration the necessity for economising and fixed certain rates of travelling allowance for the members of the Assembly. I may also tell you that, as between non-official bodies or Houses, differences are observed elsewhere. The members of the Council of State, for instance, do not get the same rates of travelling allowance as the members of the Legislative Assembly. That does not mean that the members of the Legislative Assembly are lower in status. Such things are found elsewhere and are inevitable. Therefore, there is nothing underlying this distinction or difference.

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I may state that this Government order is dated the 19th January, 1925, and was published in the *Gazette* nearly six weeks ago. Such of the members as thought that the new rule was not right should have brought it to the notice of the Government in time. Instead of doing that, the members, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, placed this representation in my hands giving Government an ultimatum, as it were, to give a reply within 18 hours. I feel bound to say that this is treating the Government with rather scant courtesy. It is a matter which requires some consideration.

When the rates of travelling allowance allowed to the various bodies and officers who were getting T. A. at the hands of Government were comprehensively revised, the rates of T. A. allowed to this particular body might not, perhaps, have received the same amount of careful consideration which it would otherwise have had, had it been dealt with separately by itself. It is impossible for the Government to come to a decision in regard to this matter within 18 hours. Therefore, all that I can say at present is that the matter will be considered. As I have already said, it does not mean any lowering of status. It does not mean any intention on the part of the Government to distinguish between the members of the Assembly and of the Legislative Council. It only follows the arrangement that has existed during the past twenty years.

Mr. K. N. MADHAVAN KARTA (*Member, Shertalai taluk, Group II*): In the name of the Assembly, I pray that a few minutes may be allowed to me to speak.

ഞങ്ങൾ ഇന്നലെ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു മീറ്റിങ്ങ് കൂട്ടുന്നതിനു അവിടത്തെ അനുവാദത്തോടു കൂടിയാണ് ഈ ഹാൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതും അവിടുന്നു ദയവായി അനുവാദം തന്നിട്ടുള്ളതും. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നലെ വൈകുന്നതിനു മുൻപു തന്നെ അവിടത്തെ വിവരം ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഞങ്ങൾക്കിടയായില്ല എന്നോർത്തു ഞങ്ങൾ മനസ്താപപ്പെടുന്നു. ഞങ്ങൾ അതിനായി കഴിയുന്നതു ശ്രമം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളത് അവിടുന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കണം. മഹാരാജഷ്ടിയായിരുന്ന ഞങ്ങളുടെ പൊന്നു തമ്പുരാൻ തിരുമേനിയുടെ നാമധേയത്തെ നിലനിർത്താനും അവിടത്തെ പ്രജകളായ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ നേരിട്ടു കേൾപ്പിക്കാനും ആയി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഈ സഭയിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ എന്ന നിലയിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ അവിടത്തെ കാണുവാൻ വന്നു എന്നല്ലാതെ അവിടത്തെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിക്കുന്നതിനോ, നിർബന്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനോ അല്ല ഞങ്ങൾ അവിടെ വന്നതു് (ഹസ്തതാഡനം). ആ നിലയിലല്ലാതെ ഇന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ ആരും അവിടെ വരാൻ ഇടയില്ല എന്നതും ഞങ്ങൾ അവിടത്തെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു (ഹിയർ, ഹിയർ).

ജാതിമതഭേദമെന്യേ ഞങ്ങളെ എല്ലാപേരെയും ഓരോവിധകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു കൊണ്ടാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ അവിടെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അവിടത്തെയ്ക്കു ദയവുതോന്നിയില്ലെങ്കിലും ചീഫ്സിക്രട്ടറിയോടെങ്കിലും ചോദിച്ചു ഞങ്ങളെ അയപ്പിക്കാത്തതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ വളരെ മനസ്താപിക്കുന്നു (ഹസ്തതാഡനം). എന്തായാലും, അവിടെ വരാൻ ഇടവന്നതിൽ കൃതാർത്ഥരായി എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു ഞങ്ങൾ പോന്നിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

എന്നാൽ, സാധാരണ നാൺ അഫിഷ്യൽ മെമ്പർമാർക്കുള്ള ഡബിൾഫ്സ്റ്റ്ക്ലാസ് റെയിൽവെ ചാർജ്ജും ഫർ ചക്രം വീതം മയിലേജും ഞങ്ങൾ കഴിഞ്ഞയാണ്ടിൽ വാങ്ങീട്ടുണ്ട്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ആണ്ടത്തെപ്പോലെ ഞങ്ങളെ ജനങ്ങൾ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തിരിക്കെ, അതുപോലെ ഞങ്ങളോടു് ഇയ്യാണ്ടും പേരുമാറും എന്നുള്ള ഉത്തമവിശ്വാസത്തിന്മേൽ ആണ് ഞങ്ങൾ അവിടത്തെ മുമ്പാകെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. എന്തായാലും, അവിടുന്നു കുറുപ്പുകേസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ൨,൫൦൦ രൂപാ പോലും ഒരു വക്കീലിനു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടത്തെ അഡ്രസ്സിൽ, ലാൻഡ്റിക്കാഡ്മെയിൻറിനൻസു സംബന്ധമായുള്ള രൂളുകളിൽ ൧൫-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ പറയുന്നതു പോലെ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള വേല മുഴുവനും നഷ്ടമാണ്. ഫാറം നം൦-ം രണ്ടാമതു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടിവരും എന്നറിയുന്നു. ഈ വ

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കയിൽ വ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ നഷ്ടമാണ് വന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ നഷ്ടങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും അവിടന്നു ഗൌനിക്കുന്നില്ല. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിനോടുള്ള ഭക്തികൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അതു വകവയ്ക്കാതെ ഞങ്ങളെ അപമാനിച്ചതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് അതിയായ മനസ്താപമുണ്ട്. ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി അവിടന്നു സമയം കളയേണ്ട. എതു ദിവസം താമസിച്ചാലും ഞങ്ങൾക്കു പടിതരേണ്ട. ഒരു തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടായതിനു ശേഷം പടി തന്നാൽ മതിയാകും. സെക്കൻഡ്ഗ്രേഡ് ആഫീസറന്മാർ എന്നുള്ള നിലയിൽ അവിടത്തെ കീഴിൽ വേലചെയ്യാൻ ഇടയില്ലെന്ന് അവിടത്തെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു (ഹീയർ, ഹീയർ). എതുദിവസം വേണമെങ്കിലും കാത്തിരിക്കാം. പടി തരേണ്ട.

DEWAN: I must say a few words in reply to what Mr. Karta has just observed. He seems to think that I showed want of consideration and want of respect to those who came to my house after five o'clock yesterday evening.

Mr. K. N. MADHAVAN KARTA (*Member, Shertalai taluk, Group II*): We came to see you as the Dewan of Travancore.

DEWAN: I suppose the Dewan of Travancore is also a human being who should have some amount of rest. The Dewan is fairly entitled to a certain amount of notice as to the mission on which people want to see him. The gentlemen who wanted to see me did not write in the chit, which they sent to me, for what purpose they wanted to see me. Your statement that you told me the purpose for which you wanted the hall is incorrect. Mr. Mathen, who asked me for the permission, did not tell me any such thing. They did not inform me of their mission even when they met me in person. They said that they did not want to detain me and only wanted to give me the paper. It is not fair for Mr. Karta to say that I showed want of consideration to the members of this House when I said that I would see them this morning and not last evening. I think the House knows the regard with which I have been treating non-official gentlemen, the regard with which I have been treating non-official bodies, and the various ways in which I have been trying to enhance the usefulness of non-official bodies and to enhance the respect in which non-official bodies should be held. I am very disappointed and sorry to find Mr. Karta saying that I have shown disregard to the members of this Assembly. It was never my intention. If the members had only informed me of the purpose for which they wanted to see me and also informed me that it was urgent, I would certainly have had no hesitation to see them immediately. Many gentlemen come to me and want to see me at a particular hour. Sometimes I find it necessary to say that it would be more convenient for me to see them at some other hour. There is nothing wrong in that. For Mr. Karta to say that I have not shown regard to the members of this House is, I think, not fair to me personally. I am sorry that such a remark should have fallen from the lips of Mr. Karta and that it should have been applauded by the House.

Mr. C. P. MATHEN (*Member, Trading Classes, Quilon*): We repeat it again.

DEWAN: Well, I have explained the matter; and if you will still rise up and repeat it, I must consider whether I should not exercise the powers vested in me.

Mr. KANAKKU TAMPI MARTANDAN PADMANABHAN (*Member, Kalkulam taluk, Group I*): ഞങ്ങൾ ഇന്നലെ അവിടത്തെ കാണുവാൻ വന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും അതിനു ഞങ്ങളോടു അവിടന്ന് പെരുമാറിയതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള സങ്കടത്തെ അവിടത്തെ അറിയിച്ചു എന്നല്ലാതെ ഒരു ദിവാൻജിയുടെ നിലയിൽ, ഒരു പ്രസിഡൻറിന്റെ നിലയിൽ, അവിടത്തെ മനസ്സിനെ വ്യാകുലപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുദ്ദേശിച്ചല്ല ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളത് എന്ന് ആദ്യമായി അവിടത്തെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

DEWAN: I do not want any explanation.

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Mr. KANAKKU TAMPI MARTANDAN PADMANABHAN (*Member, Kalkulam taluk, Group I*): ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ക്ഷണമനുസരിച്ചാണ്. ഞാൻ ഈ അസംബ്ലി ആരംഭിച്ച കാലംമുതൽ—മിസ്റ്റർ വി. പി. മാധവറാവു അസംബ്ലിസ്ഥാപിച്ച അന്നുമുതൽ—നാളതുവരെ ക്ഷണമനുസരിച്ചു വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ലെജിസ്ലേറീവ് കൌൺസിൽ മെമ്പർ എന്നപോലുള്ള സ്റ്റാറ്റൂട്ടറിപ്രകാരം വരുന്നതല്ല. ഞങ്ങളെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതനുസരിച്ചു ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അതിഥികളായി ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെവന്നുതാമസിക്കുന്നതു ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും വേണ്ടുന്നാലോചനകൾചെയ്യുവാനാണ്. അല്ലാതെ ഞങ്ങളുടെഭാഗം പിടിച്ചുപറയുന്നതെല്ലാം ഗവർണ്മെൻറു തരണമെന്നോ മറ്റോ ഉള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടു കൂടിയല്ല ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഭാഗ്യവശാൽ, മാധവറാവു ദിവാൻജിഅവർകൾ ഈ സഭ സ്ഥാപിച്ചതു മുതൽ നിവേദനങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിക്കാൻ ഇടയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അപ്പോഴൊക്കെ ഞങ്ങളെ ദിവാൻജിമാർ സ്വീകരിച്ചുവന്നിരുന്നതു് അതിഥികളുടെനിലയിലാണു്. അല്ലാതെ സങ്കടക്കാരുടെ നിലയിലോ ലെജിസ്ലേറീവ് കൌൺസിൽ മെമ്പർമാരുടെ നിലയിലോ അല്ല. ഓരോ അവസരങ്ങളിലും മീറിംഗ് കഴിഞ്ഞാലുടൻ താഴെ ഇറങ്ങി സർ പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരിവരെയുള്ള ദിവാൻജിമാർ ഞങ്ങളിൽ ഓരോരുത്തരോടും സുഖദുഃഖാദികളെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. രാത്രിയിലും പകലും ഉച്ചക്കും ഏതു വസരത്തിലും ഞങ്ങൾക്കു കാണുന്നതിനും ഞങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ അറിയിക്കുന്നതിനും യാതൊരു തടസ്ഥവും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിനു വിപരീതമായിട്ടാണു് ഞങ്ങൾക്കു് ഇന്നലെ സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അല്ലാതെ അവിടുത്തെ മനസ്സിനെ വ്യാകുലപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കുദ്ദേശമില്ല. ഏതായാലും ഞങ്ങൾക്കു പണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വലുതായ സങ്കടം ഇല്ല. ൪൦ രൂപ കരം തീരുവയുള്ളവരേയും ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപ ആദായനികുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നവരേയും ബി.എ. പാസ്സായി ൫൦ കൊല്ലം പൂർത്തിയായിട്ടുള്ളവരേയും ആണു് ഇവിടെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. നിയമനിർമ്മാണസഭയിലുള്ളതുപോലെ ൪൦ രൂപ കരം തീരുവയുള്ളവരേയോ, ൫ രൂപ വീട്ടുകരം കൊടുക്കുന്നവരേയോ, ബി.എ. പാസ്സായ ഉടനെ വോട്ടുചെയ്യിട്ടുള്ളവരേയോ പോലെ അല്ല ഈ ഇരിക്കുന്ന മാന്യന്മാരെല്ലാവരും (ഹസ്താഡനം). ഇവിടെ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപയിൽ കുറവായ ആദായനികുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നവരും ൪൦ രൂപയിൽ കുറവായി കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നവരും ഈ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ കാണുകയില്ല. ഞങ്ങൾക്കിപ്പോൾ പടിയൊന്നും വേണ്ട. ഞങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷയെമാത്രം ഗവർണ്മെൻറു നിശ്ചയിച്ചു ഔനിച്ചാൽ മതി (ഹസ്താഡനം). മൈലേജും വേണ്ട. ഞങ്ങൾക്കു മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ കരുണാതിരേകംകൊണ്ടു ധാരാളം പണമുണ്ടു. ഞങ്ങൾ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ചിലവിൽ വന്നുകൊള്ളാം. ഞങ്ങളെ ലെജിസ്ലേറീവു കൌൺസിൽ മെമ്പർമാരായി താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടാവശ്യമില്ല. ഞങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷയ്ക്കു് ഒരു തീരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതുവരെ ഞങ്ങളിൽ ആരുംതന്നെ ഈ സഭായോഗത്തിൽ പംകുകൊള്ളാൻ തയ്യാറില്ല (ഹീയർ, ഹിയർ).

DEWAN: I have already said, in reply to Mr. Madhavan Karta, that the matter has got to be considered and that it is not possible for me to give a decision at once.

Mr. K. N. MADHAVAN KARTA (*Member, Shertalai taluk, Group II*): The meeting may be adjourned and we will remain here without any *batta* whatever until the question is decided.

DEWAN: The question will be considered and orders will be passed. I am not the Government. The matter has got to be placed before Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent. A decision can be given only after some consideration.

Mr. K. N. MADHAVAN KARTA (*Member, Shertalai taluk, Group II*): We will come to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

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At this stage, several of the members left the Hall. The following thirteen members were present in the Hall at 12-2 P. M.

1. Mr. Ittiyavira Chummar (*Nominated*).
2. „ M. J. Joseph (*Municipal Council, Kottayam*).
3. „ V. C. George (*Minachil taluk, Group II*).
4. „ K. Narayanan Asari (*Nominated*).
5. „ A. J. Wright (*Kannan Devan Planters' Association*).
6. „ W. A. J. Milner (*Central Travancore do.*).
7. „ Eric Hall (*South Travancore do.*).
8. „ Narayanaru Krishnaru (*Jenmi, Trivandrum*).
9. „ P. Narayana Bhattatiri (*Jenmi, Quilon*).
10. „ Nilakantan Nilakantan Namputiri (*Jenmi, Kottayam*).
11. „ C. Narayana Bhattatiri (*Municipal Council, Tiruvalla*).
12. „ R. Kalyanasundaram Aiyar (*Do. Vaikam*).
13. „ S. Krishnan Asan (*Nominated*).

DEWAN: We will proceed with such of the members as remain here.

Is it your wish that I should hear you? If you will kindly come up to the front, I shall be obliged.

The representations were then proceeded with.

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1. The Ayurveda Department.

MR. S. KRISHNAN ASAN (*Member, Nominated*) began by pointing out that, though the same subject formed the subject of his representation at the last session and had been dealt with by various members at successive sessions of the Assembly in the past, the development and encouragement of the Ayurvedic system of treatment had not received that attention which its importance to the health and life of the people deserved. The allopathic system, suited to a cold country and the habits and conditions of diet and life of the people among which that system grew, was eminently unsuited to this tropical country. The Ayurvedic system had been specially designed by its originators to meet the special climatic and other conditions of India. Typhoid cases almost always proved fatal in the hands of allopathic doctors, while the member himself knew of several instances in which typhoid patients given up as hopeless by allopathic doctors had been successfully cured by Ayurvedic physicians. Leprosy and rheumatism were common in Trivandrum. Consumption was rapidly becoming more and more prevalent and was being regarded as incurable. The patients in the hospital for lepers could be cured in less than a year under the Ayurvedic system.

The standard of attainments in Sanskrit prescribed for admission to the Ayurvedic College was low and inadequate. The member would even restrict admission to Mahopadhyayas. The facilities available to the students for familiarising themselves with the medicinal herbs and plants, with diseases and with the preparation of medicines, were insufficient. The early establishment of a herbarium was necessary, and the pharmacy should be located in its neighbourhood.

The member referred to several Ayurvedic physicians in the mofussil who were carrying on extensive sales in Ayurvedic preparations as testifying to the demand for a proper supply of good medicines. He advocated the re-establishment of the pharmacy on the old lines and the preparation of medicines, particularly the rare and costly ones, on an extensive scale under the supervision of an expert committee with Vayaskara Mussatu and other well-known *Vaidyans* as members. In the absence of an efficient supply of reliable Ayurvedic medicines, a large amount of money was being annually invested outside the State in the purchase of patent medicines, etc.

The number of rare and ancient manuscripts on Ayurveda was great, and satisfactory arrangements should be made to publish them before they became, by neglect and lapse of time, an inevitable prey to white ants.

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